

United States District Judge Lauren King

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
TACOMA DIVISION

MONET CARTER-MIXON, as Personal Representative of the Estate of MANUEL ELLIS, and MARCIA CARTER,

Plaintiffs,

V.

CITY OF TACOMA, CHRISTOPHER BURBANK, MATTHEW COLLINS, MASYIH FORD, TIMOTHY RANKINE, ARMANDO FARINAS, and RON KOMAROVSKY,

Defendants.

No. 3:21-cv-05692-LK

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE IN
OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT
RANKINE'S MOTION FOR
COURT ORDER COMPELLING RELEASE
OF MEDICAL RECORDS**

COMES NOW Monet Carter-Mixon, as Personal Representative of the Estate of Manuel Ellis, and Marcia Carter (collectively referred to herein as “plaintiffs”), the named plaintiffs in the above-styled civil action, and file their Response in Opposition to Defendant Rankine’s Motion for Court Order Compelling Release of Medical Records (Doc. 64), respectfully showing this Court as follows:

Defendant Timothy Rankine (“Mr. Rankine” or “defendant”) filed his motion on August 4, 2022. Essentially, Mr. Rankine is seeking an order from this Court compelling production of all of Manuel Ellis’s medical, psychiatric, and drug treatment records from the following eight entities: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services; Greater Lakes Mental

1 Healthcare; Pierce County Sheriff's Department; Sea Mar Rehabilitation; Comprehensive Life
2 Resources; Sundown M. Ranch; Fairfax Hospital; and Lakeside Milam Recovery Center.
3 Defendant also requests that to "avoid having to bring this same motion in the future, Rankine
4 requests that the order also be directed to any of Ellis' medical providers not yet identified." (Doc.
5 64, page 9).

7 Plaintiffs respectfully submit that defendant's motion should be denied, or at minimum,
8 the scope of the subpoenas should be narrowed. The parties met and conferred prior to the filing
9 of defendant's motion. However, the plaintiffs were still in the process of discussing the issues
10 and trying to negotiate a compromise resolution when the defendant made the decision to file his
11 motion. Mr. Ericksen sent the following email to Mr. Rankine's counsel at 3:40 p.m. PDT on
12 August 4, 2022:

1 **From:** [Matthew Erickson](#)
2 **To:** [Mark Conrad](#); [James@biblelawgroup.com](#); [Stephen Dermer](#)
3 **Cc:** [Lauren English](#); [Ted Buck](#); [Anne Bremner](#)
4 **Subject:** RE: Case Re: MH records
5 **Date:** Thursday, August 4, 2022 6:40:00 PM
6 **Attachments:** [image001.png](#)
7 [image002.png](#)
8 [image003.png](#)

9 Mark,

10 Good afternoon, my suggestion for trying to resolve this issue by agreement was that we could limit
11 the document request to a smaller number of facilities, those where we really have a reason to
12 believe that new, relevant evidence could be discovered. Sorry if that wasn't clear from my prior
13 email.

14 Please let me know if you want to consider that and if so, what facilities you would want to target. I
15 think that would be a reasonable approach that allows your client to conduct some discovery on
16 these issues without opening the floodgates to a full scale fishing expedition. The defense already
17 has quite a bit of information about Manny's background and medical history, and I think
18 considerations of proportionality and importance weigh against the issuance of 9+ subpoenas.

19 Maybe we could reach out to the Court and have a conference call with the Judge to sort out this
20 issue? I would think that would be preferable to motions practice. A lot of our federal judges in
21 Georgia encourage that kind of thing. I will take a look at Judge King's instructions and see if she
22 outlines such a procedure.

23 Matthew

24  The Ericksen Firm

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31 Rather than respond to that email the defendant went ahead and filed his motion a couple
32 hours later. Notably, the discovery dispute emails filed into the record by the defendant did not
33 include Mr. Erickson's last email (Doc. 65-10), potentially giving a false impression that the
34 plaintiffs had completely ignored Mr. Conrad's latest communication.

1 Plaintiffs respectfully submit that defendant's motion should be denied, or at minimum,
 2 the scope of the subpoenas should be narrowed. As the Court is well aware, the general scope of
 3 discovery is set forth in Rule 26 as follows:

4 Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows:
 5 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to
 6 any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering
 7 the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the
 8 parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the
 9 importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or
 expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within
 this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

10 FRCP 26(b)(1).

11 Plaintiffs do not dispute that *some* of Manuel's medical records could be relevant and
 12 discoverable in this case. However, based on the materials filed by the defendant into the record it
 13 is obvious that he already possesses substantial records covering a period of several months prior
 14 to the unlawful killing of Manuel Ellis. In relevant part, the defendant filed over 100 pages of
 15 records from the Pierce County Alliance as an exhibit to the present motion. (Doc. 65-3). Those
 16 records document Manuel's life in the 4 months leading up to his death and also include substantial
 17 information about the decedent's medical history and sensitive personal information. Based solely
 18 on the Pierce County Alliance records the defendant already has information about Manuel's
 19 mental health diagnoses, medications, drug use, drug rehabilitation efforts, counseling, prior
 20 serious injuries including a traumatic brain injury and a gunshot wound, dental issues, living
 21 situation, and sexual assault as a child. Simply stated, the defendant already has substantial
 22 information of the type he is seeking through the subpoenas. Moreover, he already has records that
 23 are close in time to Manuel's killing, wherein it could be reasonably surmised that the most
 24 relevant information could be found.
 25

1 Regardless, defendant is now seeking the production of all medical and mental health
 2 records from eight providers, as well as any others that might be later identified. Plaintiffs do not
 3 believe the defendant has articulated specific reasons supporting the issuance of each individual
 4 subpoena. Defendant speaks in general terms of the desire to obtain “Ellis’ medical and mental
 5 health records [which] will also provide highly relevant insights into Ellis’ lifestyle, health habits,
 6 drug use, rehabilitation efforts, medical conditions, diagnoses, prognoses, social life, familial
 7 relationships, and future prospects....” (Doc. 64, page 7). With all due respect it sounds like the
 8 defendant is trying to engage in a full-scale fishing expedition.

9
 10 Judge Martinez has discussed the scope of discovery since Rule 26 was revised in 2015:

11 In deciding whether to restrict discovery under Rule 26(b)(2)(C) “the court should
 12 consider the totality of the circumstances, weighing the value of the material sought
 13 against the burden of providing it, and taking into account society's interest in
 14 furthering the truth-seeking function in the particular case before the court.” *Smith*
 15 *v. Steinkamp*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11227, 2002 WL 1364161, at *6 (S.D. Ind.
 16 May 22, 2002) (quoting *Patterson v. Avery Dennison Corp.*, 281 F.3d 676, 681 (7th
 17 Cir. 2002) (internal quotations omitted)). See also *Rowlin v. Alabama Dep't. of*
 18 *Pub. Safety*, 200 F.R.D. 459, 461 (M.D. Ala. 2001) (explaining that “courts have
 19 the duty to pare down overbroad discovery requests under Rule 26(b)(2)... The
 20 court should consider the totality of the circumstances, weighing the value of the
 21 material sought against the burden of providing it, discounted by society's interest
 22 in furthering the truthseeking function”) (citing *Sanchez v. City of Santa Ana*, 936
 23 F.2d 1027, 1033-34 (9th Cir. 1990)). In addition, Chief Justice John Roberts has
 24 noted the importance of the 2015 amendments to Rule 26. John Roberts, 2015
 25 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary (Dec. 31, 2015), available
 26 at <http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2015year-endreport.pdf>.
 27 The Chief Justice has written that the changes that went into effect on December 1,
 28 2015, “may not look like a big deal at first glance, but they are.” *Id.* at 5. He went
 29 on to discuss that the amendments to Rule 26(b)(1) emphasize the need to impose
 30 “reasonable limits on discovery through increased reliance on the common-sense
 31 concept of proportionality.” *Id.* at 5-6.

32 *Uhler v. Van Cleave*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19369, 2017 WL 553276, at *14-15 (W.D.
 33 Wash. 2017).

1 The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California has discussed similar issues
 2 in the context of a § 1983 case and a defendant's issuance of broad subpoenas for production of
 3 medical records:

4 Plaintiff correctly argues that the subpoena duces tecum is overly broad and seeks
 5 information that is irrelevant to the claims proceeding in this action. While
 6 Defendants claim that Plaintiff's medical records are highly relevant, the subpoena
 7 simply requests all of Plaintiff's medical records. (ECF No. 64 at 15.) The incidents
 8 at issue in this action occurred on November 12, 2006. Some of
 9 Plaintiff's medical records prior to November 12, 2006, may be relevant if they deal
 10 with medical complaints similar to those that Plaintiff is raising at the current time.
 11 However, Defendants subpoena does not limit the records request by subject matter.
 12 Plaintiff's medical records after the event would be relevant to Plaintiff's claims that
 he has developed health problems due to the incident. Since the subpoena requests
 13 all medical records without limiting the time period or requesting records related to
 the medical conditions that are at issue in this action, Defendants' subpoena is
 14 overly broad. Defendants sought all medical records without limiting the subject
 matter or time period of the records.

15 The medical records received by Defendants include records from 1983 to the
 16 present. While a limited amount of these records would be calculated to lead to
 17 discoverable evidence, the records received clearly exceed those that would be
 18 relevant here. The incident at issue occurred on November 12, 2006, and Plaintiff
 19 claims that as a result of being pepper sprayed he has developed a lung disease.
 20 Accordingly, medical records for a period of time prior to the incident would be
 21 discoverable for Defendants to determine if Plaintiff had
 similar medical complaints prior to the incident. Since Plaintiff is complaining of
 22 injuries that have developed after November 12, 2006, those records would be
 23 discoverable as Plaintiff alleges that he has developed a health condition based on
 the November 12, 2006 incident. Accordingly, the Court will limit the subpoena
 24 duces tecum to discovery of Plaintiff's medical records from January 1, 2005,
 through the present. Defendants are to provide Plaintiff with a copy of these
 25 records. All other medical records that have been produced in response to the
 26 subpoena duces tecum shall be returned.

27 *Price v. Cunningham*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157142, *4-5 (E.D. Cal. 2012).

28 Plaintiffs believe that the subpoenas issued by Mr. Rankine are similarly overly broad.
 29 Most of the requests state simply that they are demanding "the complete medical records of patient,
 30 Manuel Elijah Ellis." No effort is made therein to limit the time or scope of the records requested.
 31 Plaintiffs respectfully submit that considerations of proportionality and importance weigh in favor

1 of denying the defendant's request to conduct the requested discovery, or at least limiting the scope
 2 of the subpoenas to more carefully target records that could truly prove to be relevant and important
 3 in this case. Plaintiffs' suggestion would be that the scope of the subpoenas be limited to a two-
 4 year time period, i.e. March 3, 2018 through March 3, 2020.
 5

6 Plaintiffs also have legitimate concerns about whether the defendant will treat any sensitive
 7 records obtained with the care required by the Court's Scheduling Order (Doc. 46) and the
 8 Stipulated Protective Order (Doc. 63). Defendant initially filed a version of the present motion on
 9 July 14, 2022 and included an unredacted copy of the Pierce County Postmortem Examination
 10 Report. Among other concerns the document plainly includes the decedent's full SSN. (Doc. 56-
 11 1, page 11). This was brought up during the meet and confer process and although the defendant
 12 redacted the Pierce County Postmortem Examination Report in his most recent filing, no attempt
 13 has been made to rectify the prior violation of LCR 5.2(a). Plaintiffs further note that in support of
 14 the present motion the defendant filed documents which include unredacted birthdates of two
 15 living individuals, another apparent violation of LCR 5.2(a). (Doc 65-2, pages 7 and 20).
 16

17 Under the circumstances, the plaintiffs request that to the extent Mr. Rankine's motion is
 18 granted, the defendant exercise caution in handling sensitive materials, especially before filing
 19 such documents into the public record. Plaintiffs believe that any medical, psychiatric, and drug
 20 treatment records obtained in response to the defendant's subpoenas must be properly treated as
 21 CONFIDENTIAL under the Stipulated Protective Order.
 22

23 WHEREFORE, plaintiffs respectfully request that the defendant's motion be denied, or in
 24 the alternative, the Court should limit the scope of the subpoenas pursuant to FRCP 26, either to a
 25 two-year time period, or as this Court deems just and appropriate.
 26

27 DATED this the 18th day of August, 2022.

1
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 18th day of August, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT RANKINE'S MOTION FOR COURT ORDER COMPELLING RELEASE OF MEDICAL RECORDS with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system which will automatically send e-mail notification of said filing to the following attorneys of record:

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